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O.S.R.D. No. 6135 Date Oct. 17, 1945

ROCKET FLARES

OSRO hist 31. 5-9 aug 46 /4.

A Final Report - Contract OEM-sr-968

Ву

THE BUDD WHEEL COMPANY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT ROCKET DIVISION

Submitted on: Nov. 14, 1945

W. W. Farr

Approved by:

C. L. Eksergian,

Chief Engineer, Budd Wheel Co.

C. N. Hickman, Chief, Sec. H.

11-15-45 O. L. Horde,

Chief, Div. 3

20061030004

PREFACE

The rockets described in this report are pertinent to the project designated by the War Department Liaison Officer as OD-170 and to the project designated by the Navy Department Liaison Officer as NO-252. Engineering of the metal components and production of test models were performed by the Budd Wheel Company. Most of the testing was done at the Jet Propulsion Research Laboratory, Indian Head, Maryland. This work was under the supervision of Section H. National Defense Research Committee. When the laboratory operations of Section H were transferred to Cumberland, Maryland, the testing was done by the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory. This laboratory was operated for Section H by The George Washington University under contract OEMsr-273. All of the testing work is described in the final report by the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory ("Rocket Flares, O.S.R.D. 5778). This project was referred to in their files as W-50.

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ABSTRACT

Three Rocket Flare models were engineered and manufactured for Section H, Division 3, of the National Defense Research Committee, by the Budd Wheel Company. These were known as the IF3-Ml, IF3-M2, and IF3-M3 models. All were $3\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter inductively heat-treated rocket motors. The heads were of two sizes and contained a black powder charge which at the proper time expelled the Navy parachute flare from the rocket.

INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1942 the project of developing a rocket motor for propelling a Naval parachute flare was undertaken by Section H of Division A of the National Defense Research Committee. The purpose of this development was to provide a means of silhouetting a submarine or vessel on the water's surface. The Budd Wheel Co. was requested to design and construct the test models.

IF3-M1 Flare Rocket

The original conception of this rocket is illustrated in the Indian Head Jet Propulsion Research Laboratory Drawing 146 dated September 14, 1942, see page 11. The subsequent designs developed conformed fundamentally to this proposal. This drawing shows:

- 1. In the front of the rocket is a 2-1/2" outer diameter casing which contains a Navy parachute flare.
- 2. Propelling the flare is a $3\frac{1}{4}$ " rocket with integral Venturi. For stability of flight, a folding fin assembly is attached to the end of the rocket.
- 3. The flare casing and the rocket chamber are joined together by means of a threaded adaptor.
- 4. In order to provide a time delay between the ignition of the rocket powder and the ignition of the flare expulsion charge, a powder train is incorporated between the rocket chamber and the flare container.
- 5. Electrical squib ignition is at the front of the rocket propulsion charge. Contacts are provided by a tapered plug similar to that used in the Army T-22 rocket.
- 6. The rocket chamber was specified by the National Defense Research Committee to be capable of withstanding 6000 p.s.i. internal pressure. 81 mm hot rolled trench mortar tubing was available and in order to meet the pressure specification, the rocket tube was heat-treated. The method of manufacture of this rocket chamber was similar to that of the T-5 and T-6 3-1/4" Ordnance Rockets, and the details are reported in Budd Wheel Company's Investigation #M-J, a final report on Ordnance Contract under date of January 21, 1944. The critical points of consideration in the production of these chambers, as well as any other heat-treated and machined rocket chambers, are:

- a. Where the body wall is heat-treated before hot Venturi forming then the heat for forming the Venturi must not be allowed to extend into the full body diameter section; otherwise, a weakened annealed band occurs in the rocket body.
- b. The body must be properly stress-relieved after cold working operations. In this rocket this operation was necessary after shrinking in the upset end of the tube.
- c. The annealed band for the safety groove must be correctly positioned so that the subsequent machining of the safety groove is at the weakened section.

Indian Head Drawing 146 was submitted to the Budd Wheel Company for design proposal and study by Dr. C. N. Hickman shortly after its completion. At that time, Budd Wheel Company was being engaged by the Ordnance Department to develop their 3-1/4" T-5 and T-6 experimental rockets and it was thought that by engineering compromise a propulsion motor could be developed for all three rockets. With this in mind, in January of 1943 layouts were made by the Budd Wheel Company in an effort to combine the specifications for all three rocket chambers.

In the production of the T-5 and T-6 3-1/4" Ordnance rocket chambers, the design had, in order to keep weight to a minimum, incorporated a .093" chamber wall thickness. This was found impractical in production because of the excessive warpage that resulted from the heat treat process. Therefore, the Budd Wheel Company suggested to the National Defense Research Committee that a .125" rocket chamber wall thickness be allowed in their model. This was agreed upon and it became the basis of design for the ensuing 3-1/4" flare rocket chamber. The first 50 samples of this model rocket were produced according to Budd Wheel Drawing 47087 as shown on pages 14 and 15. Also, see Photographs 1 and 2 on pages 21 and 22. Drawing 47087 followed substantially the original design as outlined in the description of Indian Head Drawing 146. From an engineering viewpoint it was refined by the Budd Wheel Company, in that:

- (1) The threaded end of the rocket chamber was upset to provide the same strength in the threaded joint as in the body itself.
- (2) The powder was supported on an integral trap assembly supported from a machined ledge in the upset section instead of by the individual worm head wires as shown in the Indian Head Drawing.
- (3) The flare and delay train were revised upon engineering consultation between Dr. A. Kossiakoff of the

National Defense Research Committee and the Naval Ordnance Plant of Baldwin, Long Island, New York. Details of the flare design are shown in Navy sketch 64426 on page 12.

(4) The safety groove was provided in the upset section of the rocket chamber instead of at the rear of the chamber as shown in the Indian Head Drawing.

After approval of the drawings approximately 300 samples were produced and delivered for tests in March through May of 1943. After the testing of this initial experimental production, a re-interest was shown in this project by the Services. Therefore, 826 additional assemblies were ordered and these were delivered from October 23, 1943 to March 6, 1944. Differences between this production and the prior production of these flare rockets were of a minor order and therefore are not embodied in this report.

IF3-M2 Flare Rockets

Twenty-five 3-1/4" rocket assemblies were produced in October 1942, conforming to Drawing 50196, page 18. It will be noted that this assembly is identical to the IF3-M1 model already described except that the flare case on the IF3-M2 is 3-1/4" outside diameter instead of 2-1/2". This provided room enough for a larger Navy flare with approximately twice the candle-power of the IF3-M1 model. Drawing 50061 is the sub-assembly of the casing and nose and is shown on page 17. See Photographs 3 and 4 on pages 23 and 24.

IF3-M3 Flare Rockets

This 3-1/4" rocket flare was identical to the IF3-M2 model except that no trap system was originally required. Consequently the chamber did not incorporate an upset shoulder for support of a trap plate. The chamber is illustrated on Drawing 51076, page 19. After the chambers were built, however, the Budd Wheel Company was requested to add a special powder trap. The special trap consisted of a three legged spider which was welded inside of the chamber at the Venturi end to support the single grain of cast powder, known as the "Alternate Propellent". Drawing 51086, page 20, shows the trap installation.

Sixty of these models were manufactured for experimental purposes and delivered in June 1944. Twenty were made with a 1^m diameter Venturi throat, twenty with a 1.09^m diameter throat, and twenty with a 1.18^m diameter throat. Photograph 5, page 25, illustrates the completed assembly.

HYDROSTATIC TEST OF 3-1/4" FLARE ROCKETS

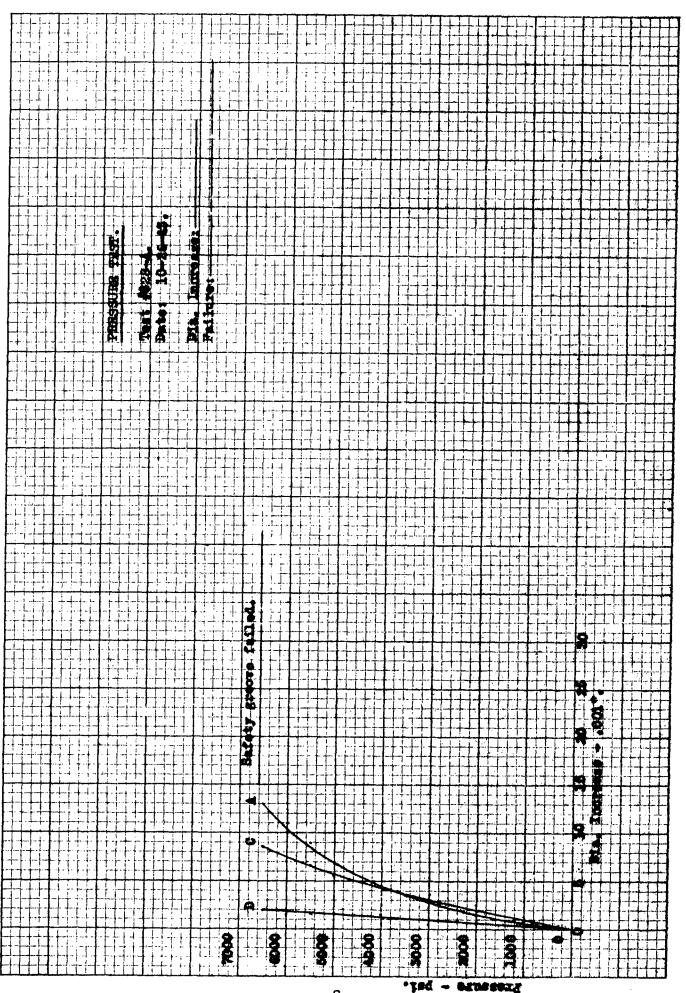
During the development and in the production of these rockets, hydrostatic tests were used to check the chamber strength. Test 428-A-B is included in this report and is representative of these tests. (see pages 7 through 10.) It will be observed in this test that the safety groove failed at 6,600 p.s.i. and that the body had not failed at 12,000 p.s.i. Other hydrostatic tests applying to these rockets are Budd Wheel Tests 337, 350, 359, 360, 361, 420, 429, 444, 445, 474, 484, 497, 498, 499, 516, 531, 540, 541, 567, 574, 575, 583, 608 and 620. These tests are available for reference in the Budd Wheel Company's Engineering files.

The rockets were subjected to firing tests at the Jet Propulsion Research Laboratory, Indian Head, Maryland. Results of these tests are covered in O.S.R.D. Report 5778, prepared by the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory.

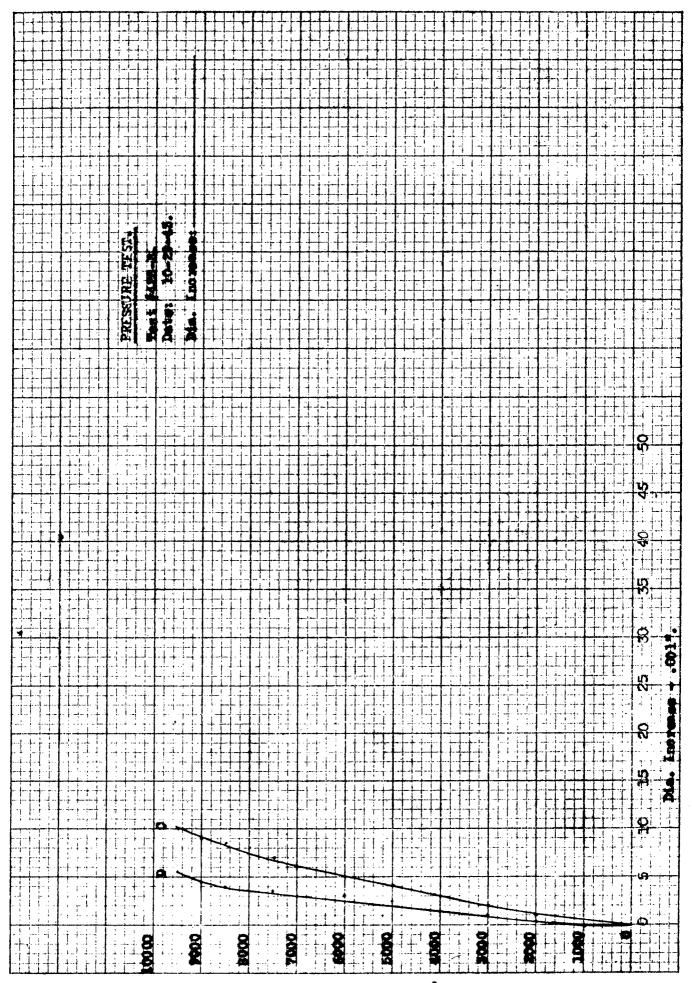
APPENDIX

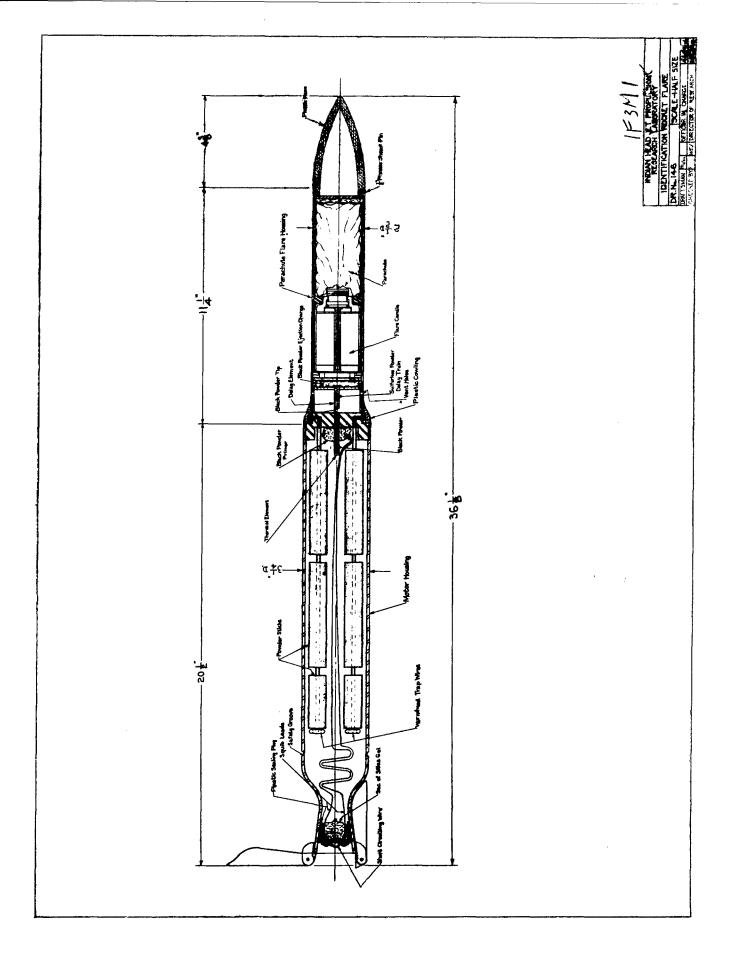
<u>Tests</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
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	B - Determine Strength of 31 IF3-W1 Chamber	9 - 10
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146	Identification Rocket Flare	11
	U. S. Navy	,
6 4426	Rocket Flare	12
	Budd Wheel Company	
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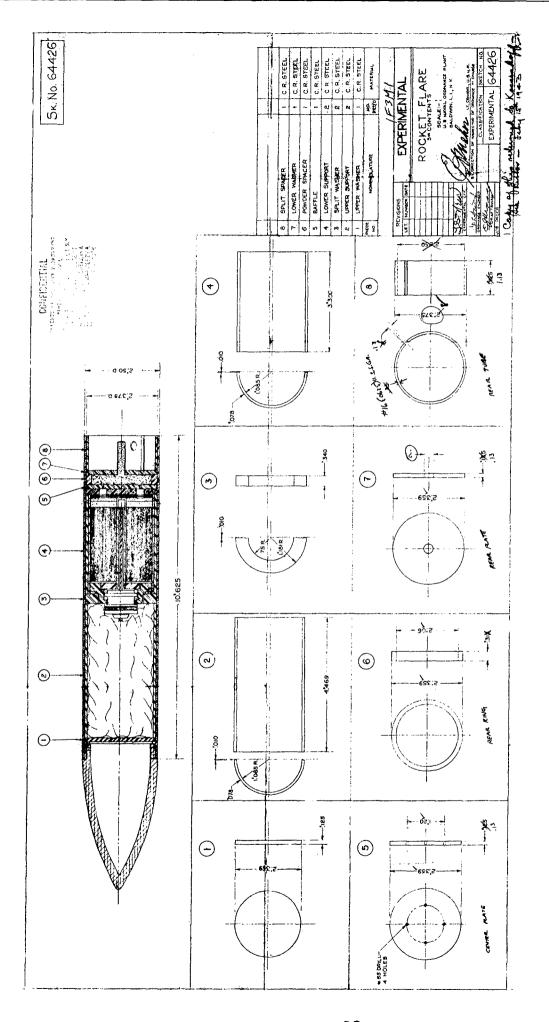
3.251 .252 .001 held in place by means of a split bushing engaging heed. Hydraulio pressure was then applied through hole in plug welded DATE:10-25-43 Bedings were taken as per above sketch. TYPE OF TEST: Internal hydraulic pressure. Assembly was placed in test fixture and (ABBY, #F-562) × PURPOSE OF TEST: Determine Atrength of CONFIDENTIA 3,251 at 6600 pai safety groove failed. TYPE OF TEST SAMPLE 3-1/4" ABBORDLY. PRODUCTION: in at venturi end of chamber. ANALYSIS CONDUCTED BY # J. Bortman. REPORTED BYG. A. Temple. Safety groove: .040" Shake in thread: .015" Thread overlap: .067" Pilot clearance: .003" 3.252 10-26-43 RUN BY: J. Aylaworth. TEST NO.: 428-4. RUN NO.: DATE: 10-26-4 REFER TO TEST NOS .: 8. 85. 00. PART NO.47097-D. SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY: REMARKS: EXPERIMENTAL: roduction. Before After Set U 0 TENSILE z PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Σ THICKNESS _ PHYSICAL TEST DIVISION ¥ HARDNESS "C" ROCKWELL EXPERIMENTAL DEPT. Ω U Ω ∢ READINGS .0105 .0055 .0015 .005 .003 .004 .0045 .006 .00 Ω .0085 .0055 E SAFETY GROOVE .0035 00055 0015 . 808 **700** Chamber and safety groove 0. K. 0055 .0005 0015 0045 900 2005 1073 ğ 0002 000 .0005 0005 O Safety groove falled .0005 8 100 000 Ø BUDD WHEEL COMPANY ENGINEERING DEPT. .0015 .0035 -0005 -0005 0045 200 98 \$00° ⋖ ,0045 CONCLUSIONS: 0005 0015 .0035 2200 005 900 PRES-SURE (PSI) 3000 5500 0009 1000 4000 2000 8500 6600

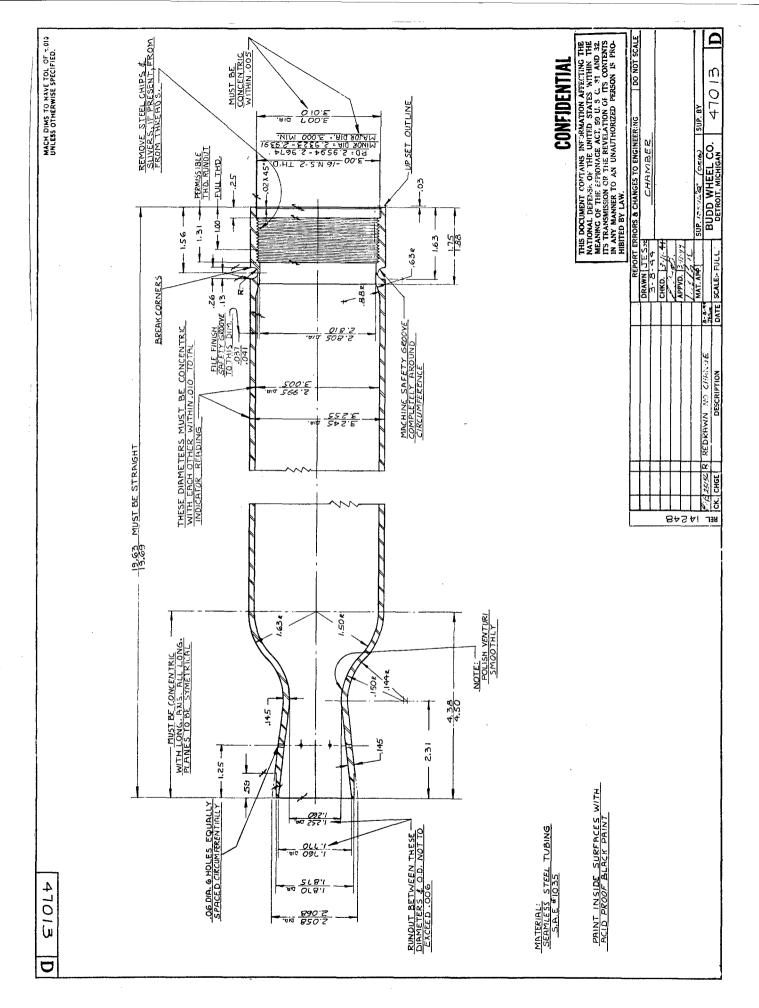


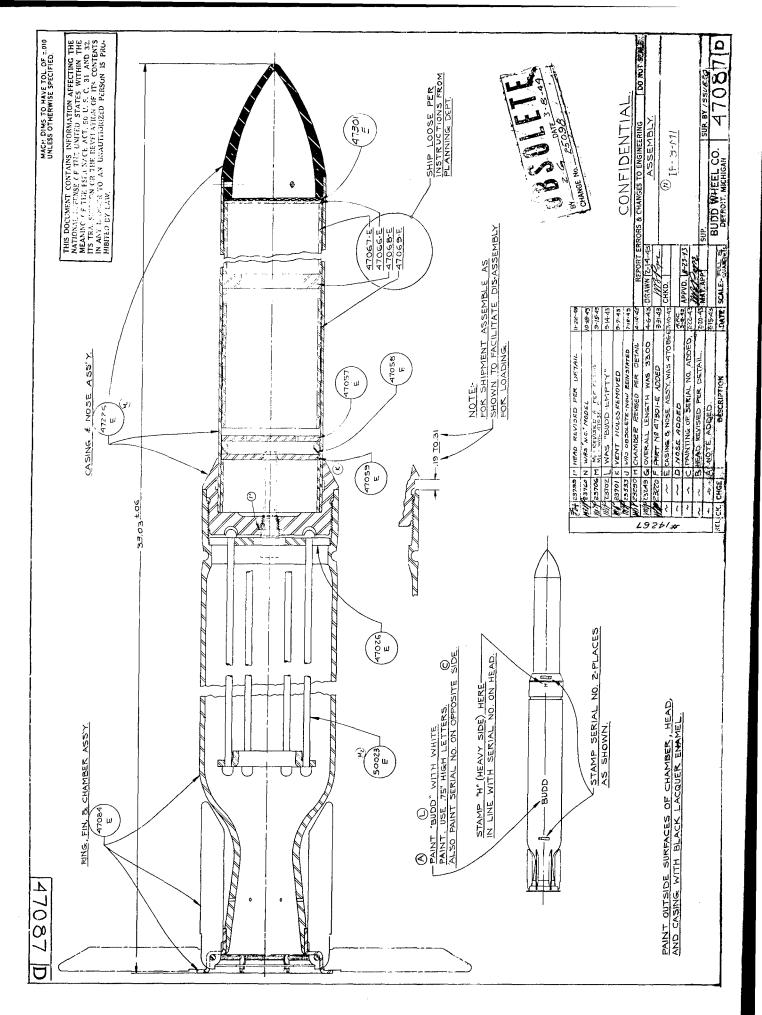
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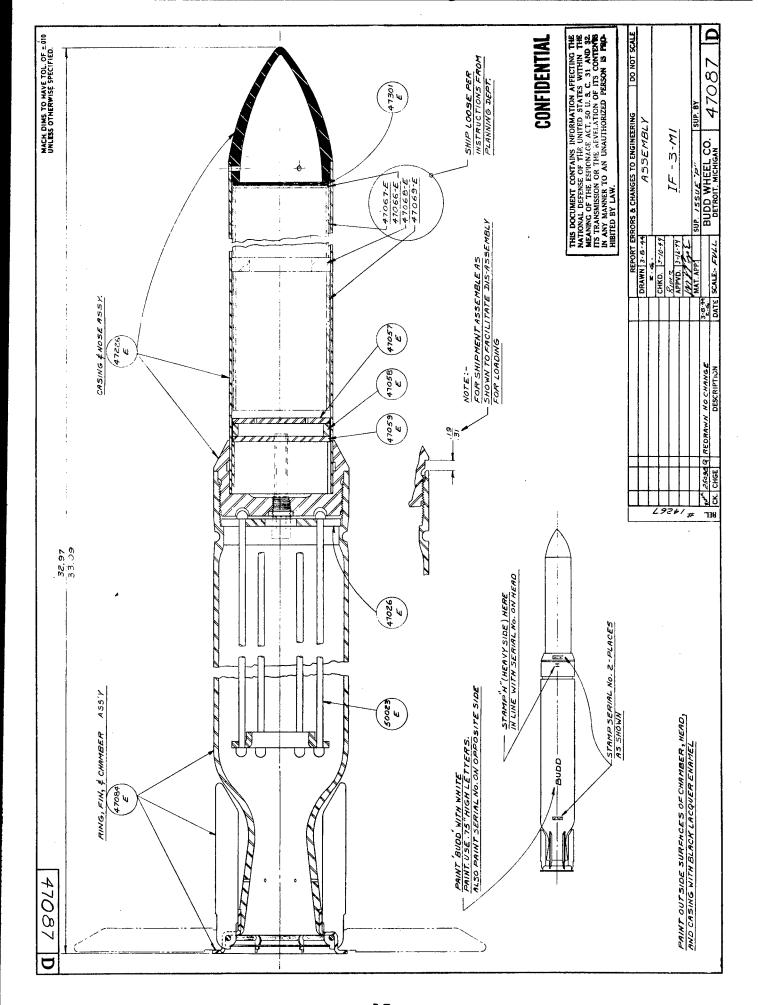


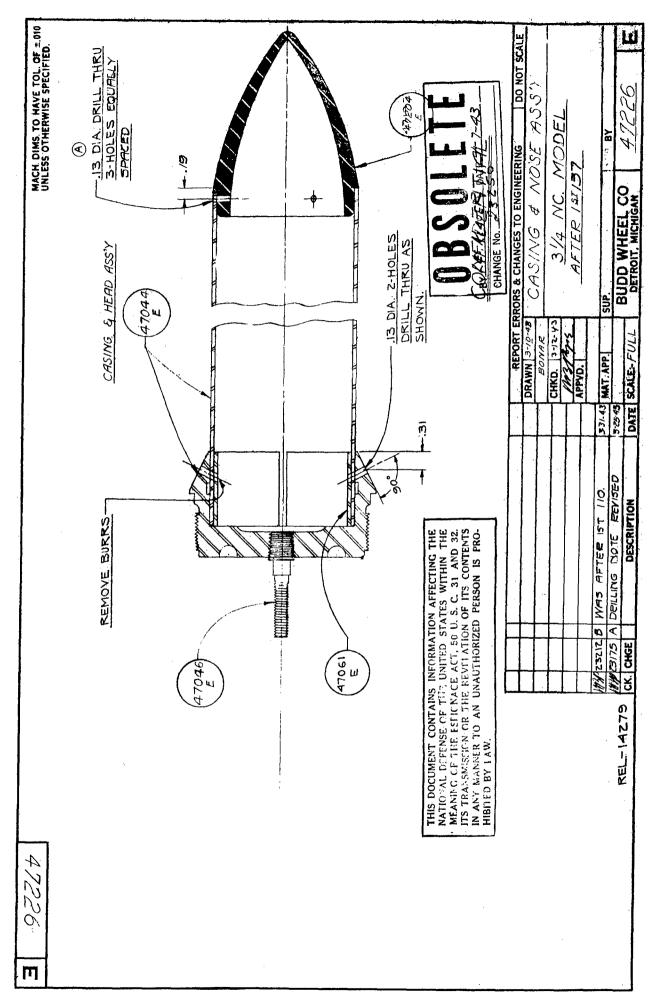


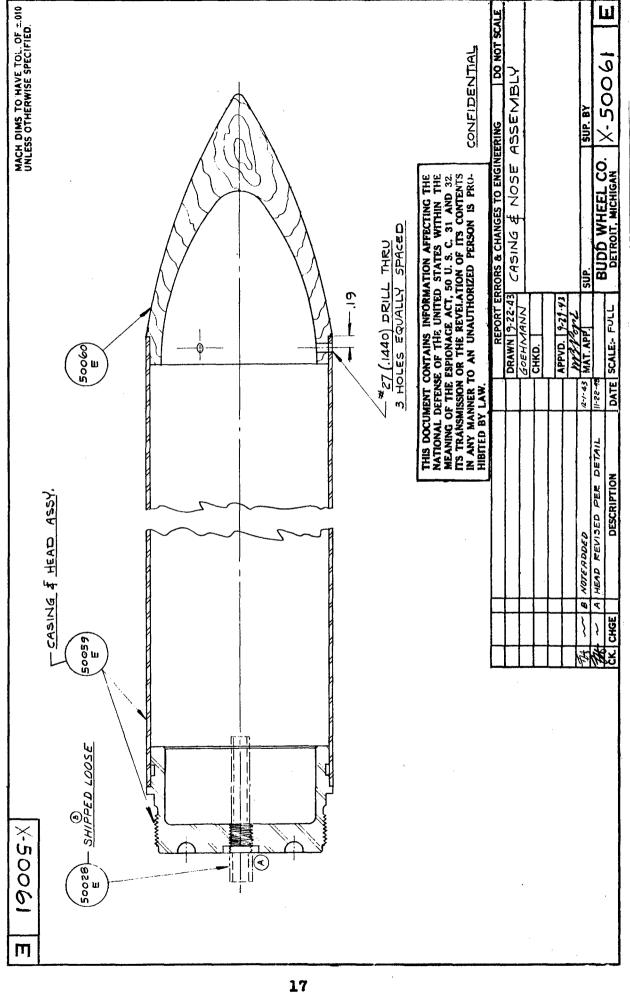


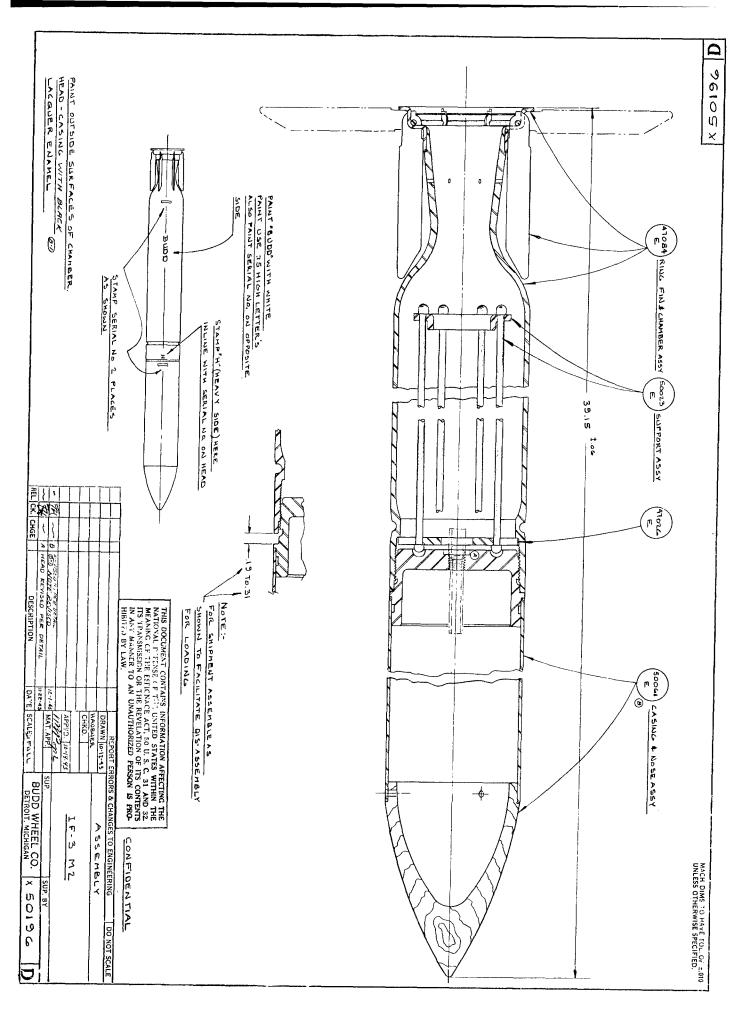


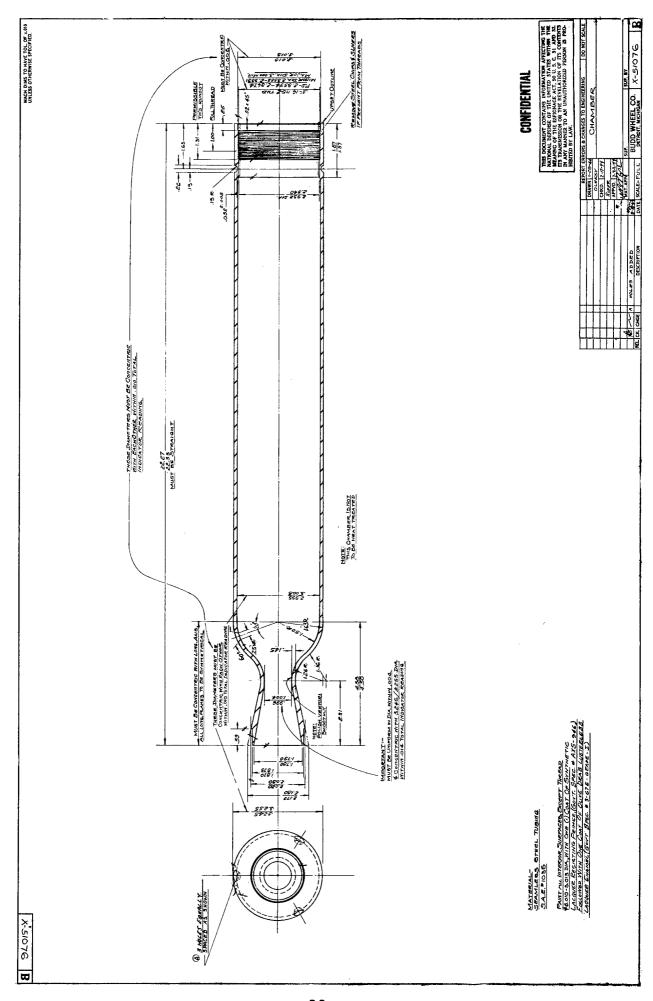


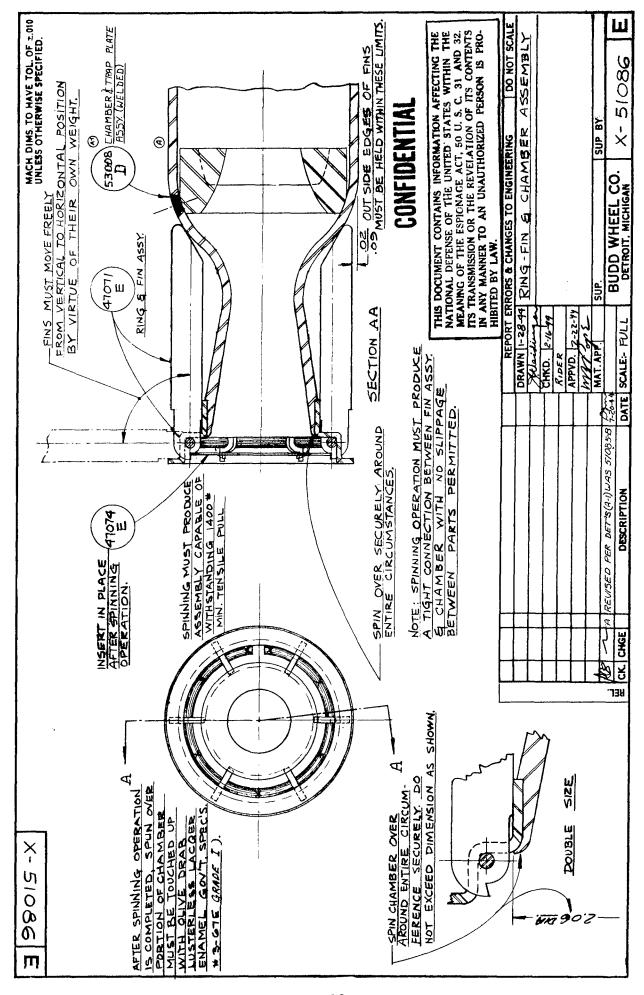




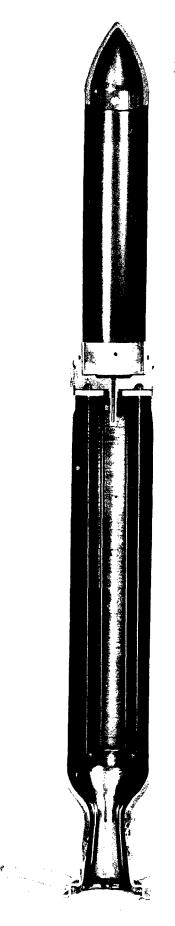












PHOTOGRAPH 2

IF3-Ml Rocket Flare - Half Section

PHOTOGRAPH 3

IF3-M2 Rocket Flare Assembly

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PHOTOGRAPH 4

IF3-M2 Rocket Flare - Half Section

PHOTOGRAPH 5 IF3-M3 Rocket Flare Assembly

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Budd Theel Co.

DIVISION: Ordnance and Armament (22)

CROSS REFERENCES. Flares (37730)

AUTHOR(S)

AMER. Will.

CROSS REFERENCES. Flares (37730)

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ABSTRACT

Three rocket flare models known as the IF3-11, IF3-12, and IF3-113 were engineered and manufactured by the Budo Theel Company. All contained inductively heat-treated rocket motors 3½ inches in diameter. The heads were of two sizes and contained a black powder charge which at the proper time expelled the Navy parachute flare from the rocket.

Brawings are included showing assembly procedure for each of the flare models. Safety groove failure occurred at 6500 psi in hydrostatic tests of the chamber strength, although the body withstood pressures of 12,000 psi. Fire tests results are given in 0.S.E.D. 5778.

T-2, HQ., AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

AIR ECHNICAL INDEX

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